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ABSTRACT

The Career Opportunities Program (COP) is a nationwide career training model to improve the learning of low-income children in powerty area schools by employing low-income community residents and Vietnam veterans as teacher aides, while they attend college in preparation for careers in education. Two questionnaires were used in this study. The first one, labeled an information sheet, was designed to obtain profile information about the COP participants in the Minneapolis Public Schools. The second questionnaire, designed to solicit opinions from the presently enrolled aides about the program and their role in it, was administered in May 1973. The responses of the aides were generally favorable, regardless of race, sex, or program experience. Almost 90 percent of the respondents said their college courses were useful in their job, and most of the aides felt they had a good working relationship with their supervisor and the project coordinators. (Author/BW)

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The Career Opportunity Program Aide in the Minneapolis Public Schools 1972-73

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Tom McCormick

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TM005 491

Minneapolis Public Schools

The COP Aide in the Minneapolis Public Schools 1972-73

Summary See Page The Career Opportunities Program (COP) is a nationwide career training model to improve the learning of low-income children in poverty area schools by employing low-income 1 community residents and Vietnam veterans as teacher aides. while they attend college in preparation for careers in education. Ninety-five aides were enrolled in the program in the spring of 1973. Most aides were white females. Almost three-fourths of the aides were less than 36 years old. At the time they entered the program 80 percent of the COP participants were already employed as aides by the Minneapolis 3-6 Public Schools, one-fourth of them were receiving public assistance and more than 75 percent of them had some college credits, most of which had been earned through in-service school aide training. Twenty-four former sides who graduated from college and successfully completed the program were older than the non-graduates and had been participants longer. Two-thirds 6-8 of the graduates were white and most of them were women. Three-fourths of the graduates are currently teaching. A questionnaire, designed to solicit opinions from the presently enrolled aides about the program and their role in it, was administered in May 1973. The responses of the aides were generally favorable, regardless of race, sex or program experience. Almost 90 percent of the respon-9-16 dents said their college courses were useful in their job, and most of the aides felt they had a good working relationship with their supervisor and the project coordinators. Ninety percent or more of the aides agreed with eight





positive statements about their role as COP aides.



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Minneapolis Public Schools The COP Aide in the Minneapolis Public Schools 1972-73

The Career Opportunities Program (COP), aut orized by the Education Professions Development Act of 1967, is a nation eer training model to improve the learning of low-income children in verty area schools by employing low-income community residents and Vietnam veterans as teacher aides, while they attend college in preparation for careers in education. 1

The implementation of the Minneapolis COP program required the combined efforts of the local school district, participating colleges, the community and the State Department of Education. An advisory committee composed of representatives from the Minneapolis Public Schools, Model City, Pilot City, the North and South Pyramids (two groups of ge raphically related schools), the University of Minnesota, Augsburg College, Metropolitan State Junior College and the State Department of Education was involved in writing the program proposal. COP became operational in the summer of 1970 when the first 85 participants began attending college. Many of these participants were already employed as aides by the Minneapolis Public Schools.

COP aides are employed in a variety of positions at the elementary and secondary levels: classroom aides, social work aides, media aides and counselor aides. With experience and college credits these aides can progress up a Career Lattice, comprised of three levels: Aide I, Aide II and School Assistant. Each level has six salary steps.

Funding for the program is received from several sources: COP, Title I, ESEA, Title VIII, the State of Minnesota, the Minneapolis Public Schools, Model Cities, and Hennepin County Welfare. The 1972-73 Minneapolis COP budget included \$260,000 in Career Opportunity Program funds, \$28,050 from Model Cities and \$625 from a private donor. More than \$86,000 in Title I, ESEA funds were used to help pay the salaries of the participating aides.

Purpose of the Study

The evaluation described in this report was conducted for several reasons.

- 1. To obtain a description of the participants in the Career Opportunities Program.
- 2. To provide feedback to help the COP administrators plan further program development.

Career Opportunities Program, a manual originally published by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and reprinted in March 1971 by the Leadership Training Institute of the Career Opportunities Program, page 1.



 To determine what effect COP has had on the social mobility of the COP participants.

(The original evaluation design also called for a comparison between COP aides and non-COP aides. A sample of aides who were not COP participants was to be selected to match COP aides on social background and experience. The two groups of aides were then to be compared on the quality of their performance as viewed by both the aides and their supervisors. However, the descriptive data on the COP participants were not available in time to select the matching group and to conduct this phase of the study before the end of the 1972-73 school year.)

This study was initiated in the spring of 1972 by the administrator of the COP program and a member of the Minneapolis Public Schools Research and Evaluation Department. To obtain descriptive data about the COP participants, a questionnaire was developed and administered to the sides. However, the initial response was not good and subsequent follow-up efforts were unsuccessful, so the study was delayed until additional manpower became available in February 1973.

Method

Two questionnaires were used in this study: the first one, labeled an information sheet, was designed to obtain profile information about the COP participants and the second one was developed to find out the participants' opinions about the COP program and their role in it.

The first questionnaire, which was sent in March 1973 to the residences of the 95 aides who were then enrolled in the program, solicited personal descriptive data such as age, sex, marital status and race, and information about the participants' involvement in the COP program. The aides were identified by name and a code number on this questionnaire. Initially, about 50 percent of the aides returned the questionnaire but after extensive follow-up efforts the return rate was increased to 90 percent. A second information sheet was also developed to collect as much similar information about 89 former COP aides as was available from files in the Office of Auxiliary Personnel.

The second questionnaire was sent to the residences of the aides in May 1973. Although the aides were not asked to put their name of the questionnaire, they were aware that a code number was used in order to match this questionnaire with the one sent in March. On this questionnaire, the aides



were asked to rate the effectiveness of certain aspects of the program and to indicate how they felt about their role as a COP aide. Completed questionnaires were returned by 86 aides. Copies of this questionnaire and the two information sheets are included as Appendix A.

Results

The first part of the results section of this report focuses on a profile of the COP aides who were enrolled in the program in the spring of 1973, the second part presents a profile of the former COP aides, and the third part summarizes the perceptions of the aides about the program and their role in it.

Description of COP Aides Enrolled in Spring 1973

No "typical" aide emerged from the responses of the COP participants on the first questionnaire. Fifty-six percent of the respondents were white, 32 percent were Black and 11 percent were American Indian, Spanish-surnamed, Oriental or members of some other minority group.

Almost two-thirds of the aides were female, and 72 percent of the participants were less than 36 years old. Thirty-seven percent of the aides were single, another 37 percent were married and 26 percent were widowed, divorced or separated. At the time of their entry into the program, almost three-fourths of the aides said they were the primary wage earners in their family and one-fourth said they were receiving public assistance. More than nine out of ten aides had either received a high school diploma or had a Graduate Equivalency Diploma (GED).

Four out of five COP participants were already employed as aides by the Minneapolis Public Schools at the time of their entry into the program. Table 1 shows a breakdown of this previous aide experience. The table reveals that a substantial majority of male partice ants had little, if any, previous aide experience. Table 2 presents a breakdown of the number of months the aides had been in the COP program. Nearly 25 percent of the female participants had been in the program longer than two years. Thirty percent of all the aides had been in the program six months or less.

Seventy-seven COP participants responded to two questionnaire items dealing with college credits. Table 3 reveals that more than 75 percent of these respondents had some college credits at the time of their entry into the program. Most of these COP aides earned these credits while participating in the school aide program. Almost one-fourth of these aides had earned at least 75 college credits by the time they entered the program.



Table 1
Previous Aide Experience of COP Participants

Number of months	Δ.	11		Se	x	
experience as an aide at entry into COP	N	% %	N M	ale %	F ∈ N	male %
0	18	21	17	53	1	2
1-6	20	23	4	13	16	2 9
7 -1 2	15	17	6	1 9	9	17
13-24	17	20	4	13	13	24
25 or more	16	1 9	1	3	15	28
Total ^a	86	100%	32	101%	54	100%

Table 2
Experience of COP Aides

Number of months	A	11		Se	x	
experience in	N	%	N	fale %	Fe N	male %
0	6	7	2	6	4	7
1-6	20	23	8	25	1 2	23
7 -1 2	20	23	6	1 9	14	26
13- 24	24	28	13	41	11	20
25 or more	16	19	3	9	13	24
Total	86	100%	32	100%	54	100%

^aPercent totals in some report tables do not equal 100 because of rounding.

Table 3

College Credits Earned by Participants
Before Entry into COP Program

Number of college		All			Sex	_
credits earned	N	Male				emale %
0	18			8 23 7 21 1		11
1-24	15	20	•		11	24
25 - 49 50 -7 4	16	21	7	25	9	20
	9	11	. 4 13		5	11
75 or more	19	24	9	29	10	22
Total	77	99%	31	101%	46	101%

Table 4
College Credits Earned by Participants
as of June 1973

Number of college	<u> </u>	All			Sex	
credits earned	N	%	N M	ale %	F∈ N	emale %
1-24	11	14	2	6	9	20
25 -49	13	17	6	19	7	15
50 - 99	21	27	8	26	13	28
100-149	15	19	6	19	9	20
150 or more	17	22	9	29	8	17
Total	77	99%	31	99%	46	100%

Table 4 shows the number of college credits the COP aides had earned by June 1973, and includes both the credits earned prior to program participation and while enrolled in COP. The table reveals the 32 aides had earned 100 credits or more.

The questionnaire contained an item asking the aides to state their career goal at the time of their entry into the program. Careers in education were cited by 65 percent of the respondents as their goal, and 22 percent of the aides said they wanted social work careers. The remaining aides were undecided or had other goals in mind.

Four metropolitan area universities and colleges—the University of Minnesota, Augsburg University, the College of St. Catherine's and Metropolitan Junior College—are involved with the COP program. At the time of the survey, 44 percent of the aides were enrolled at the University of Minnesota, 41 percent were enrolled at Metropolitan, 5 percent at St. Catherine's, 5 percent at Augsburg and 5 percent at two other colleges, which were participating on a trial basis. Twenty—seven percent of the aides were freshmen, 25 percent were sophomores, another one-quarter were juniors and 23 percent were seniors.

One of every two aides was a School Aide I, the first classification on the three level career ladder. Thirty-five percent were at the School Aide II level, and 17 percent were School Assistants, the highest level. Two thirds of the female aides worked in elementary schools and two-thirds of the males worked in secondary schools.

Personal Description of Former COP Aides

Information similar to that used to construct the profile of active COP aides was also gathered for 89 former program participants. The data were collected from records available in the Office of Auxiliary Personnel. Twenty-four (27%) of these former aides graduated from college and successfully completed the program, while the other 65 aides (73%) left the program because of personal problems (14%), a poor academic record (15%), poor work attendance (8%), because they moved (9%) or for some other reason (5½%).

Fifty-four percent of the former aides were female, and 68 percent of the participants were less than 36 years old. However, as Table 5 shows, the participants who graduated from the program were substantially older than those who resigned or dropped out. Fifty-nine percent of the graduates were more than 35 years old while only 21 percent of the non-graduates were that old.



Table 5

Age of Former COP Participants

	1			Sta	tus		
Age	A	11	Gra	duates	Non-Graduates		
	N	%%	N	%	N	%%	
Under 21	3	3	0	0	3	5	
21-25	31	35	6	25	25	38	
26 - 35	27	30	4	17	23	35	
36-45	19	21	9	38	10	15	
46-55	8	9	4	17	4	6	
Over 55	1	1	1	4	0	0	
Total	89	99%	24	101%	65	99%	

Forty-two percent of the former participants were Black, 37 percent were white and 21 percent were Indian. Two-thirds of the 24 aides who successfully completed the program were white.

Table 6 shows the number of white, Black and Indian aides who either graduated or dropped out of the program, or who were enrolled as of June 1973. The table reveals that while nearly one out of every five white aides who has ever participated in the program has successfully completed it, only one of the 23 Indians enrolled in the program and 11 percent of the Black participants graduated. 1

A much higher percentage of minority aides has not successfully completed the program compared to the white aides. Almost 80 percent of the Indian aides and 46 percent of the Black aides have resigned or dropped out of COP, while only twenty percent of the white participants have done so. Sixty percent of the white aides, 43 percent of the Black aides and 17 percent of the Indian aides are presently enrolled in the program.



Since the spring of 1973, 12 more aides have graduated from the program, bringing the total number of COP graduates to 36. Eight of the new graduates are white, 3 are Black and one is a member of another minority group.

Table 6
Status of COP Aides, by Race

					R	ace		
Status		All	Wh	ice	В	lack	In	dian
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduates	24	14	16	20	7	11	1	4
Non-Graduates	65	38	17	20	30	46	18	78
Enrolled in Spring 1973	81	48	49	60	28	43	4	17
Total	170	100%	82	100%	65	100%	23	99%

Seventeen of the 24 graduates were women. Almost all of the graduates (96%) had been aides before they entered the COP program but only about six out of ten non-graduates had been aides. As table 7 shows, the graduates were also program participants much longer than the non-graduates. Seventy percent of the graduates were in the program more than a year while only 30 percent of the non-graduates participated in the program that long.

Table 7
Experience of Former COP Aides

				St	atus	
Number of Months in COP		A1].	Gra	duates	Non-	Graduates
	N	%	N	%%	N	%
1-6	17	20	2	9	15	23
7-12	35	40	5	22	30	47
13-24	22	25	8	35	14	22
25 or more	13	15	8	35	5	8
Total	87	100%	23	101%	64	100%

Most of the former COP participants had career goals similar to those of aides enrolled in the program in the spring of 1973. Sixty percent of the former aides cited educational careers as their goal, and nine percent said they wanted careers in social work. Three-fourths of the aides who successfully completed the program are currently teaching.

Attitudes of COP Aides Enrolled in Spring 1973

The opinions of the participants about the COP program, and their role in it, were surveyed in the second questionnaire, administered in May 1973.

Fifty-eight percent of the respondents indicated they spent at least part of their time as classroom aides. Twenty-three percent were social work aides, eight percent were counselor aides, seven percent were resource center aides and 22 percent indicated they had other aide positions.

The participants who worked as classroom aides were asked to estimate how much time they spent on five specific activities. Table 8 shows that 65 percent of the aides said they spent at least half of their time working directly with children as individuals or in small groups in instructional activities. This response is very similar to the time estimates given by elementary classroom aides in a previous study of Minneapolis auxiliary personnel. In that study, 65 percent of the aides who worked in Title I elementary schools said they spent 50 percent or more of their time working directly with children as individuals or in small groups.

The estimated time spent on two other activities, however, varied considerably between the two groups of aides. One fifth of the COP aides, compared with 50 percent of the elementary aides, estimated they spent 25 percent or more of their time supervising groups of children. Firty-two percent of the COP aides, compared to 85 percent of the elementary aides, said they spent some of their time performing routing clerical tasks.

Probably the primary reason for these differences is the fewer number of specific activities listed on the questionnaire administered to the elementary classroom aides. While they were only asked to estimate the time they spent on three activities, the COP aides were asked to estimate the time they spent performing five specific activities. The two additional activities—working with children who have emotional and/or behavior problems, and preparing instructional materials—took a considerable amount of aide time.



In order to protect the anonymity of the respondents and help ensure their objectivity, the aides were not requested to enter their names on the questionnaire. Instead, an identifying code number was affixed to each questionnaire before it was sent to each aide's residence. This permitted the matching of respondents with the profile information previously gathered so that subgroup analyses (race, sex, experience) of the questionnaire data were possible.

Johnson, L. Auxiliary Personnel in the Minneapolis Public Schools: A Profile. Minneapolis: Minneapolis Public Schools, September 1972.

Table 8
Percentage of Classroom Aides Involved in Various Activities
N=46

room aides spent on each activity Working directly with children as individuals or small groups in instructional act. Working directly with children who individuals or small groups in instructional act. Working with children who groups of individuals or small groups in instructional act. Working with children who groups of individuals or small groups in instructional act. Author problems in inst	1 2	Percentage of time class-			Activity			
OK 28 178 48 - 1 - 9% 0 15 9 22 26 10 - 24% 11 35 44 20 25 - 49% 22 13 15 0 50 - 74% 39 0 7 0 4 75% or more 26 2 0 0 2	Fi 00	oom aides spent on each ctivity	Working directly with children as individuals or small groups in instructional activities	Working with children who have emotion-al and/or behavior problems	Supervising groups of children	Preparing instructional	Routine Clerical tasks	Other
0% 2% 17% 4% - 1 - 9% 0 15 9 22 26 10 - 24% 11 35 45 46 20 25 - 49% 22 13 15 0 50 - 74% 39 0 7 0 4 7% or more 26 2 0 2	1	5						
1 - 9% 0 15 9 22 26 10 - 24% 11 35 45 46 20 25 - 49% 22 13 15 0 50 - 74% 39 0 7 0 4 7% or more 26 2 0 4	10	%	*%	35%	28%	17%	7587	. 78%
11 35 45 46 20 22 13 15 0 39 0 7 0 4 26 2 0 2)	1 - 9%	0	15	6	22	92	11
22 13 15 0 39 0 7 0 4 26 2 0 0 2		10 - 24%	11	35	43	94	50	2
39 0 7 0 4 26 2 0 0 2		25 - 49%	22	13	13	15	0	0
2 0 0 2		50 - 74%	39	0	7	0	4	~
		75% or more	92	8	0	0	~	~



Had the COP aides been restricted to three activities, their time estimates undoubtedly would have more closely paralleled those of the Title I elementary classroom aides.

Table 9 shows how the aides responded as a group, and when identified by race, sex and program experience, to eight questions on college training and counseling services, and COP program supervision. Overall, the aides had very positive feelings about these aspects of the program.

Sixty percent of the aides said that a four year college degree was their educational goal, and 31 percent said they wanted an advanced college degree. A higher percentage (44%) of the respondents with more than one year of program participation was interested in obtaining an advanced degree than were aides who had been in the program one year or less.

Generally, the aides thought that their college coursework had been useful or very useful to them in their job. Eighty-nine percent of all the aides, and 97 percent of the aides with more than one year of experience, felt this way. Almost one out of five aides with one year or less experience felt the coursework was not very useful, or were unsure about its usefulness.

Sixty-one percent of the respondents said they would have never enrolled in college or would have dropped out if they hadn't become COP participants. Thirty-two percent said they would have gone to college but wouldn't have completed as many credits and seven percent said they would have completed just as many credits.

Seventy-seven percent of the aides said they discussed job-related situations with their immediate supervisor (teacher, social worker or counselor) every day or two or three times a week. Five percent said they never discussed job-related situations with their supervisors. Fifty-five percent of the aides rated these discussions as very useful, and 36 percent said they were useful. This positive opinion was shared by all the aides, regardless of sex, race or program experience.

Most aides felt their contacts with coordinators from the Office of Auxiliary Personnel had been helpful or very helpful. Only six percent of all the aides said these contacts had not been very helpful, and nine percent indicated they had had no contact with the coordinators.



Evaluation by Aides of College Training, Counseling Services and Supervision According to Race, Sex and Experience Table 9

a Includes responses from six aides not identified by race, sex and program experience.



Table 9 (Continued)

ERIC ENIDOR PROVIDENCE

Table 10
Aide Perceptions about their COP Role According to Race, Sex and Experience

nce	One year or less	57% 411 6	55% 4.5 0	29% 56 15 0	64 64 0	48% 53 0
Experience	More than one year	5.7% 5.70 5.00	% % € 0	36% 50 14 0	4136 54 5 0	68 53 0
×cs	Female N=51	52% 42.0 6	67 0 0 0	33 51 0	413% 55 4 0	26% 40 0
63	Male N=29	54% 42 4	55% 60 0	328 57 0	100 100 0	52,84 000
Race	Minority N=35	47% 47 7 0	61% 36 0	30% 49 9	34% 57 9	53
24	White N=45	10 W W W W	58% 45 0	24% 45 20 0	0 4 64 864	26% 40 4
	A11 N=86ª	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	57% 41 2 0	31% 54 15 0	42% 51 7 0	51.5% 4.4 0 0
	ке spo nse	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree
4 - 4 - 4 - 7	Corene Core	Aides should be included in staff meetings	My supervisor has Confidence in my Work	My supervisor frequently asks for my opinion	Aides should be given an opportunity to assist their supervisor in planning	I feel capable of handling leadership responsibilities

a Includes responses from six aides not identified by race, sex and program experience.

ERIC

Table 10 (Continued)

I am given a lot of Agree responsibility by Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree Strongly Job Strongly Agree Disagree Disagree Being in COP has Strongly Agree helped me improve Agree helped me improve Disagree Disagree Disagree Strongly Agree helped me improve Disagree Disagre	Stree e	N=96 50% 40 8 1 1 2 0 61% 30 7 1 1 55% 37	White N=45 50% 39 11 0 51% 44 4 0 64% 26 10 0	Minority N=35 50% 44 3 3 3 63% 57% 100 0	Male NAR29	Female N=51 N=51	Experience Wore than one One year N=39 54% 41 56% 41 3 0 58% 57 5	One
\dashv	ree	0 0	o o	∜ O	0.0	ដ១	NO.	, L, o

Over three-fourths of the respondents had used their college's crunseling services, and 84 percent of them said these services were useful.

In the last section of the questionnaire, the participants were given nine statements relating to their position as COP aides and were asked to indicate how they felt by checking Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree or Strongly Disagree after each statement.

As Table 10 shows, ninety-five percent of the respondents thought that aides should be included in staff meetings. There was little variation among any of subgroups on this statement. The next statement, "my supervisor has confidence in me," also drew strong agreement from the aides, regardless of race, sex or program experience.

Eighty-five percent of the aides agreed or strongly agreed that their supervisor frequently asked for their opinion, and 93 percent of the respondents agreed that aides should be given an opportunity to assist their supervisor in planning.

Virtually all of the aides felt they were capable of handling leadership responsibilities, and nine out of ten aides agreed they were given a lot of responsibility by their supervisor. However, there was some disagreement between male and female respondents on this item. While none of the male aides disagreed with the statement, "I am given a lot of responsibility by my supervisor," 14 percent of the female aides did. Ninety-eight percent of the aides felt they were useful people on their jobs, and ninety-one percent said that the program has helped to increase their self-confidence. Ninety-two percent of the aides agreed or strongly agreed that being in COP helped improve their leadership skills.

The reaction of the respondents, regardless of race, sex or program experience, to these nine statements was overwhelmingly positive. At least 90 percent of the aides indicated they agreed or strongly agreed with eight of the nine statements. The exception was the statement, "My supervisor frequently asks for my opinions" to which 85 percent of the respondents expressed agreement.

Summary and Discussion

Most of the participants enrolled in the Minneapolis COP program in the spring of 1973 were less than 36 years old and had been teacher aides before their entry into the COP program. There were more white than minority aides and more women than men. More than half of the participants said they worked as classroom aides. Sixty-five percent of these aides estimated they spent



at least half their time in the classroom working directly with children as individuals or in small groups in instructional activities. The overwhelming majority of aides, regardless of race, sex or program experience, indicated they felt the program supervisors were useful or helpful, and ninety percent or more of the participants agreed with eight positive statements about their role as COP aides.

One factor apparently important to success in the COP program is age. The 24 participants who successfully completed the program were substantially older than the 65 aides who resigned or dropped out. The graduates were also more likely to have been aides before they entered COP, and had been in the program much longer than the non-graduates. Most of the graduates were women and two-thirds of the graduates were white. Only one of the 23 Indians who has ever participated in COP has successfully completed the program while 18 have resigned or dropped out. This low success rate and the small number (four) of Indian aides presently enrolled in COP are two aspects of the program that demand special attention.

One of the objectives of this evaluation was to determine what effect COP has had on the social mobility of the participants. Although this program effect was not directly measured for all the participants, it is obvious that for some aides, at least, COP has had a positive impact on their social mobility. Most of the graduates, for instance, had been previously involved in New Careers, a program for people with poverty level incomes. Since two-thirds of these graduates are now teaching, it can be concluded that COP had an effect on their social mobility.

It also appears that COP has had a positive impact on the social mobility of presently enrolled aides. More than 90 percent of the aides indicated they would not have done as well in college or would not have been enrolled at all if they had not participated in COP. In the case of many participants, their employment as school aides demands higher skill and more responsibility than the jobs they held prior to becoming aides. However, it is difficult to estimate the effect of the program on the social mobility of these aides should they, like 65 former participants, resign or drop out of COP.

This evaluation has focused on providing profile information about participants in COP and their attitudes and opinions about the program. When judged by the aspects of the program that were evaluated, COP appears to be successful. Aide morale is high and the overwhelming majority of participants are apparently satisfied with program supervision, their college training and their role as aides.



Appendix A

Copies of the Information Sheets
and Aide Questionnaire





CAREER OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM INFORMATION SHEET

(1-3)	Identification Number			(Administered March 197
(4-23)	Last	·	First	Name (Please print)
(24) Se:	k (check one)	AT ENT	'RY TO NEW CAR	EERS
	l Male 2 Female	(33) Were you the	e primary wage earner ily? (check one)
(25) Rac	ce (check one)		1 Ye	S
****	1 White		2 No	
***************************************	2 Black		3 Dor	n't know
	3 Indian 4 Spanish-surnamed	(34-35) How many der yourself, we	endents, including ere in your family?
	5 Oriental			
	6 Other	(36)) What was you tional level	r high school educa- ? (check one)
	(check one)		1 Dip	loma
	1 Under 21		2 GED	
	2 21-25		3 Nei	ther
	3 26-35 4 36-45		How many col have?	lege credits did you
	5 46 -55	(37-38)		
	— 6 Over 55		Month and Ye	ar you entered COP
(27) Mari	Ltal status (check one)	(39-40)	Month	
	1 Single	(41-42)	Year	•
	2 Married		How many mont before enteri	ths were you an aide ing COP?
	_ 3 Widowed	(43-44)		
	4 Divorced-Separated h and Year you became an aide			hs have you been in
(28-29)	Month	(45-46)		
(30-31)	Year	AT ENTES	TO COP	
	you participate in the New ers Program? (check one)	ļ	Were you the	primary wage earner y? (check one)
	_ Yes		1 Yes	y. (check one)
***************************************	_ No			
	our answer to 32 is "Yes" er 33-38. If "No" skip		2 No 3 Don'	t know



Page 2	Career Opportunities Program Infor	mation S	heet
(49-50)	Was your family receiving public assistance? (check one) 1 Yes2 No3 Don't know How many dependents, including yourself, were in your family? What was your high school educational level? (check one)1 Diploma2 GED3 Neither		What is your status in college? (check one)1 Freshman2 Sophomore3 Junior4 Senior What is your classification on the career ladder? (check one)1 School aide I
	How many college credits did you have?		2 School aide II 3 School assistant
(52-53)	What was your career goal? (Write in blank space provided)	(66)	Where is your job located? (check one) 1
•	(leave blank) Has this goal changed? (check one) 1 Yes 2 No		What was your job prevlous to becoming an aide? (write in blank space provided)
	If answer to (56) is "Yes", how has this goal changed? (write in blank space provided)	(67-58)	C O P R R O O 3 7 3 80
(57-58)	(leave blank)		
•	(leave blank)		
• •	What college are you enrolled in? (check one)		
	1 University of Minnesota 2 Augsburg		

Research and Evaluation Department Educational Services Division



3 St. Catherine's

5 Other

4 Metropolitan Junior

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM INFORMATION SHEET FORMER COP PARTICIPANTS

(1-20		Name
·	Last	First (Please print)
(21)) Sex (check one)	(37-38) If answer to (35-36) is yes,
	l Male	for how many months?
	2 Female	
(22)	Race (check one)	DATE OF ENTRY INTO PROGRAM
	1 White	(39-40) Month
	2 Black	(41-42) Year
	3 Indian	TERMINATION DATE
	4 Spanish-surnamed	(43-44) Month
	5 Oriental	(45-46) Year
	6 Other	AT TERMINATION DATE
(23-24)		(47-48) How many months had participant been in COP?
(25)	Was participant primary wage earner in family?	(49) Where was participant's job
	l Yes	l Elementary school
	2 No	2 Secondary school
(26 - 27)	Number of dependents (including	3 Special location
	participant).	
		(50) What college was participant attending?
(28)	Was participant receiving public assistance?	(53)
	l Yes	(51) What was participant's classi- fication on the career ladder?
	2 No	l School aide I
(29)	Educational level	2 School aide II
	l High school	3 School assistant
	2 G E D	(52-53) What was the reason for
	3 Neither	termination?
(30 - 32)	Number of college credits participant had at entry to COP.	(52–53)
	What was participant's career goal?	What is present occupation of COP participant if he or she has graduated from college?
(33-34)		
(35-36)	Was participant a school aide	(54–55)
- -	before entry into COP program?	C O P T E R O 3 7 3
	l Yes	71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
	2 No	Research and Evaluation Department



CAREER OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM AIDE QUESTIONNAIRE

(1-3)	Identification Number		(Administered May 1973)
(4)	Mark any of the following positions that describe your	(17)	What's your educational goal at this time? i.e. How much
	job as an aide. 1. Classroom aide 2. Social Work aide 3. Counselor aide 4. Administrative aide 5. Resource Center aide		and what kind of education do you hope to obtain in the future?
previous tage of spent on	6. Other	(18)	4. Get an advanced college degree 5. Not sure of my plans 6. Other How useful have your college courses been in relation to your COP
(5 -6)	Working directly with children as individuals or small groups in instructional activities%		position or job?1. Very useful2. Useful3. Not very useful4. Not sure
(7 - 8)	Working with children who have emotional and/or behavior problems%	(19)	What effect has the COP program had on your college educational progress?
(9-10)	Supervising groups of%		l. I would have completed just as many credits
(11-12)	Preparing instructional%		without COP. 2. I would have gone to college
(13-14) (15-16)	Routine clerical tasks% Other		but not completed as many credits. 3. I would have dropped out or
		27	never enrolled in college.



whom y	ou are working.)		
(20)	How often do you discuss job related situations with your immediate supervisor?	ek tions for :	How useful are these discussions with immediate supervisor? l. Very useful2. Useful3. Not very useful improving supervision by immediate
Contact	t with Minneapolis Schools' Offic		lione December 1 (1)
(22)	How helpful are your contacts Auxiliary Personnel? l. Very helpful 2. Helpful 3. Not very helpful 4. Have not had any con Any comments about or suggest the coordinators from the Off:	tact ions for i	mproving the contact you have with
Contact	with college personnel		
(23)	Do you use the college counsel program planning and/or academ 1. Yes 2. No		ces (counselor, advisor, etc.) for ms? How useful have these counseling
(24)	If yes, who?1. Counselor2. Advisor,3. Other	<u>.</u> .	services been? 1. Very useful 2. Useful 3. Not useful
		ି 2 ମ	

Supervision by Immediate Supervisor (teacher, social worker, or counselor with



	What is the extent of your cor	tact with t	he HELP C	ent er?	
(26)	Receive brochures				
(27)	Counseling on college co	urse planni	ng		
(28)	Counseling on educations	l problems			
(29)	Counseling on personal p	roblems			
(30)	Tutoring				
(31)	Other				
(32)	No contact				
Indicat	e below whather or not you agree	with ti. fo	llowing st	tatements by	checking the
appropr	riate response.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
(33)	Aides should be included in				_
	staff meetings.				·
(34)	My supervisor has confidence				
	in my work.				
(35)	My supervisor frequently asks				
	for my opinion.				
(36)	Aides should be given an		*******		
()()	opportunity to assist their				
	supervisor in planning.				
(70)					 -
(37)	I feel capable of handling leadership responsibilities.				
	•				
(38)	I am given a lot of responsi-				
	bility by my supervisor.				- Inches
(39)	I feel that I am a very useful				
	person on my job.		***	-	
40)	Being in COP has helped to in-				
	crease my self-confidence.	-			
41)	Being in COP has helped me				
1.22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

